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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
' 1948

.....

BY
COCHRAN CROSS. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Glas.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN

Medical Officer's Report
For Year ending 31st December, 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RUTHERGLEN,

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Provost,
Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen.

Mrs Hastie and Gentlemen,

I have the honour herewith to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh during the year 1948 prescribed according to the regulations and requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, and in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, and D.H.S. Circular No. 146/1948.

I am, Mrs Hastie, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1948

VITAL STATISTICS

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the Year
ending 31st December, 1948

Area (in acres)	1,046
Population (Registrar General's estimate, to middle of 1948	25,512
Number of Deaths (corrected)	292
Death Rate per 1000 of Population	11.4
Number of Births (corrected)	422
Birth Rate per 1000 of Population	16.5
Number of Still Births	10
Still Births; Rate per 1000 total births	23
Deaths under 1 year	18
Rate per 1000 live births	43

Deaths.—There were 191 deaths registered in the Burgh during the year. This is 31 less than in 1947. We have to add to this number 104 deaths of Burgh residents occurring in institutions and elsewhere outwith the Burgh, and to deduct 3 deaths registered in the Burgh of non-Burgh residents, giving a corrected net total of 292 deaths for the year, made up of 153 males and 139 females.

The death-rate, based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population adjusted for age and sex distribution, is 12.6.

Births. — The total number of live births during the year (corrected for transfers) was 422, of which 213 were males and 209 females, giving a birth-rate of 16.5 per 1000 of the population.

The number of illegitimate births was 16, giving a rate per 100 live births of 3.8. Last year the number of illegitimate births was 15.

The following table gives the total live births registered and the birth rates per 1000 of the population for the last 19 years:—

Year	Total Births Registered	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population
1930	429	16.7
1931	450	17.7
1932	391	15.2
1933	357	13.7
1934	404	15.5
1935	371	14.3
1936	370	14.4
1937	348	13.7
1938	363	14.3
1939	352	13.8
1940	350	13.5
1941	369	14.1
1942	394	15.0
1943	411	15.7
1944	406	15.5
1945	350	13.4
1946	444	17.1
1947	504	19.5
1948	422	16.5

Marriage Rate.—The number of marriages taking place in the Burgh was 254, giving a rate of 10 per 1000 of the population, compared with 270 in 1947 or 10.5.

Table showing population and death rate for years 1930-1948:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000 of Population.	Average Rate for each decade
1930	25,707	328	12.8	12.6
31	25,449	314	12.3	
32	25,722	349	13.6	
33	26,075	316	12.1	
34	26,057	343	13.2	
35	25,973	316	12.2	
36	25,609	333	13.0	
37	25,453	336	13.2	
38	25,441	317	12.5	
39	25,419	301	11.8	
1940	24,709	373	15.1	13.5
41	24,500	348	14.2	
42	23,900	303	12.7	
43	23,337	330	14.1	
44	23,244	326	14.0	
45	23,300	327	14.0	
46	24,575	344	14.0	
47	25,836	334	12.9	
48	25,512	292	11.4	

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates per 1000 of the population for the past 11 years:—

Deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1938-1948

Year.			No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 of Population.	
1938	17	0.67	0.47
39	...	...	13	0.51
40	...	...	21	1.01
41	...	...	14	0.57
42	...	...	15	0.63
43	17	0.73	0.79
44	...	...	20	0.86
45	...	...	19	0.82
46	...	...	20	0.81
47	...	...	19	0.74
48	21	0.82	

Diarrhœa and Enteritis in Infants.—This year there were 2 deaths compared with 3 in 1947 and an average of 3 in the previous 10 years.

Distribution of Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis, in which diagnosis has been confirmed, over the various wards in the Burgh during the year 1948.

Ward	Tuberculosis	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Castle	4	—
Crosshill	6	—
Gallowflat	8	4
Greenhill	12	1
Shawfield	33	2
Stonelaw	3	—
Whole Burgh	66	7

Return of Cases Notified during Year in which Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed

NUMBER OF CASES DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING
FROM TUBERCULOSIS

AGE GROUPS

			Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory—												
Males	..	..	—	7	5	1	8	2	6	8	1	38
Females	..	..	1	5	4	1	14	2	—	1	—	28
Total	..	..	1	12	9	2	22	4	6	9	1	66
Non-Respiratory—												
Males	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4
Females	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Total	..	..	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	7
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory—												
Males	..	..	—	7	5	1	9	3	8	8	1	42
Females	..	..	1	5	5	1	15	3	—	1	—	31
Total	..	..	1	12	10	2	24	6	8	9	1	73

Cases of Tuberculosis reported and tabled according to the size of house during 1948:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. and over	Institutions	Total
Pulmonary	6	14	24	21	1	66
Non-Pulmonary	2	2	—	3	—	7
	8	16	24	24	1	73
Percentage of Total	10.9	21.9	32.8	32.8	1.4	

Tuberculosis.

Cases of Tuberculosis reported monthly during 1948:—

Month	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
January	2	1	3
February	1	—	1
March	7	1	8
April	10	—	10
May	6	1	7
June	6	—	6
July	5	—	5
August	7	1	8
September	6	—	6
October	2	1	3
November	8	1	9
December	6	1	7
Total	66	7	73

**Return Showing the Number of Cases with their Home Residence
in the Area who received Treatment in Sanatoria or other
Institutions during the Year**

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

				In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions.†		In Institutions on Dec. 31.
				1	2	3	4	5	6
Respiratory	{	†Adults	{ Males	12	19	12	—	1	18
			{ Females	16	13	17	3	1	8
	{	Children	{ Males	—	3	2	—	—	1
			{ Females	—	6	1	—	—	5
Non-Respiratory	{	†Adults	{ Males	2	2	2	—	—	2
			{ Females	3	2	1	—	—	4
	{	Children	{ Males	3	2	1	—	—	4
			{ Females	2	1	1	—	—	2
Totals				38	48	37	3	2	44

†In column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

†All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as adults.

Cases of Tuberculosis treated at home are visited regularly and are well supervised, while the ambulant cases are periodically examined at the Tuberculosis Centre. A clinic is held each week, and the number of attendances has greatly increased.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

Number of Visits by Health Visitors	798
Attendances at Dispensary	1831
Patients Receiving Free Milk	239

The incidence of tuberculosis continues high. There were 66 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 4 less than in 1947, and 7 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis (a decrease of 1 compared with last year).

There is still great difficulty in securing adequate sanatorium treatment, in particular for the advanced "open" case, which has often to be treated at home, and is a source of danger to the health of the others in the household.

There is close co-operation with the Hospital Board regarding the admission to hospital of Tuberculous cases. Contacts are traced and advised to have X-ray and medical examination: increased home visiting has been undertaken by the Health Visitors during the year, when the necessary advice was given regarding the spread of infection, and the care of the patient.

Home Nursing is given where required, and necessary equipment given or loaned.

Tuberculous persons are encouraged to register on the Disabled Persons Register; and the Ministry of Labour assists in the resettlement of such persons in suitable employment.

Special consideration is given to applications for rehousing in tuberculous cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1948 there were 662 cases of infectious disease notified, of which 200 or 30.2 per cent. were treated in hospital. In 1947, 518 cases were reported, of which 146 were removed.

The following table gives the monthly and total number of cases notified during the year:—

Table 1.

SEASONAL INCIDENCE IN 1948

DISEASE	Total			January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December			Total			
	N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R		N	R					
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	5		—	1		—	—		1	—		—	1		2	6		—	—		—	1		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Diphtheria	—	37		—	2		—	—		—	3		—	—		—	—		—	6		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Dysentery	1	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Erysipelas	9	2		2	1		—	1		2	1		—	1		—	—		3	1		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Jaundice (Inf.)	10	2		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Measles	358	209		—	100		—	—		32	—		7	—		3	—		2	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Ophthalmia Neon.	1	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Para Typh. Fever B.	—	1		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		2	1		2	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Pneumonia	10	34		—	—		1	1		2	6		2	2		6	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Puerperal Fever	—	4		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Scarlet Fever	18	112		3	6		2	9		2	7		3	9		2	13		12	—		5	5		4	1		1	13		3	17	10	1	7	18	112	2		—	—		
Typhoid Fever	—	2		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		
Whooping Cough	55	1		4	—		1	—		1	—		2	—		3	—		—	—		2	1		6	—		4	—		—	—		4	—		12	—	16	—	—	—	
	462	200		218	10		105	10		39	19		12	15		11	28		5	21		4	9		8	8		8	18		8	23	19	20	24	20	462	200					

N—Not removed to Hospital. R—Removed to Hospital

Table 2.

Comparing the number of cases with those of the previous year, we have the following analysis:—

	Increase	Decrease
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	3
Diphtheria	24*	—
Dysentery	1	—
Erysipelas	—	4
Measles	159	—
Pneumonia	—	39
Poliomyelitis	—	9
Puerperal Fever	—	2
Scarlet Fever	70	—
Whooping Cough	—	63

* See Table 3.

Table 3.

Table of Rediagnoses

No. of Cases	Notified as	Rediagnosed as
1	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Gastro-Enteritis
1	"	N.A.D.
1	"	Otitis Media
1	"	Bronchitis
30	Diphtheria	Tonsillitis
1	"	Common Cold
1	"	Acute Laryngitis
1	"	Encephalitis
1	Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	Tonsillitis and Pneumonia
1	Erysipelas	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1	Pneumonia	Teething
1	"	Laryngitis
1	"	Plenrisy and Effusion
1	"	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1	"	Diphtheria
1	Scarlet Fever	Measles
1	"	Scarlet Fever, Measles and Pneumonia
1	"	Tonsillitis
1	"	Urine Rash
1	"	Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough
1	"	Teething
1	"	N.A.D.
1	Puerperal Fever	Threatened Abortion
1	"	Complete Abortion
1	Typhoid Fever	Tonsillitis

Table 4.

Incidence of infectious disease in the various Wards:—

DISEASE.	WARDS						Total.
	Castle.	Crosshill.	Gallowflat	Greenhill	Shawfield.	Stonelaw.	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Diphtheria ...	3	5	7	1	19	2	37
Dysentery...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...	2	1	1	1	2	3	12
Infective Jaundice ...	1	2	1	2	3	4	11
Measles...	45	47	63	67	92	37	358
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Para Typhoid Fever B. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	8	2	5	6	20	3	44
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Scarlet Fever ...	17	15	16	21	50	11	130
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Whooping Cough ...	10	6	4	19	19	7	56
Totals, ...	86	78	95	110	214	69	662

Table 5.

Incidence of infectious disease with reference to the size of house.—

DISEASE.	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. & Over.	Institutions.	Army Depots.	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	1	3	1	...	..	5
Diphtheria ...	6	13	6	12	...	...	37
Dysentery ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
Erysipelas ..	...	4	1	5	1	...	11
Jaundice (Infective) ...	3	3	3	3	...	...	12
Measles ...	54	115	96	92	1	...	358
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Para Typhoid Fever B. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	5	15	16	8	...	..	44
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Scarlet Fever ...	18	45	32	34	1	...	130
Typhoid Fever...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ...	5	23	18	10	...	...	56
Totals ...	91	221	179	168	3	...	662

Table 6.

Age Groups

DISEASE.		1 Und.	5 and und.	15 and und.	25 and und.	35 and und.	45 and und.	65 and over	Totals	Totals	Re- moved	Not Re- moved
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
"	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	M	...	7	2	3	2	...	...	14	5	14	...
"	F	...	6	10	3	2	2	...	23	23	23	...
Dysentery	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
"	F	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Erysipelas	M	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	4
"	F	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	6	1	1	5
Jaundice (Infective)	M	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	8	11	1	7
"	F	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	1	1	3
Measles	M	7	101	63	2	...	...	...	173	12	...	173
"	F	15	111	59	...	...	...	...	185	358	...	185
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Para Typhoid Fever B.	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
"	F	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Pneumonia	M	3	3	7	2	...	2	2	3	22	17	5
"	F	4	6	5	1	1	3	2	..	22	17	5
Puerperal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
"	F	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	4	4	...
Scarlet Fever	M	...	23	25	4	2	...	1	...	55	50	5
"	F	2	21	47	3	1	1	...	...	75	62	13
Typhoid Fever	M	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	130	2	...
"	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Whooping Cough	M	5	13	5	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	23
"	F	7	21	5	...	...	...	...	33	56	1	32
<hr/>												
		46	315	238	23	10	12	12	6	662	662	462
<hr/>												
Percentage of total...		7.0	47.6	35.9	3.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.9	...	...	...
M—Males F—Females												

During 1948, 207 disinfections were carried out for the reasons stated:—

After removal of infectious disease patients to hospital	.....	151
After recovery of infectious cases treated at home	.....	16
After admission of tuberculosis patients to Sanatoria	.....	32
After deaths from tuberculosis	.....	8

212 sets of infected clothing and bedding were removed to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection and washing.

342 notices were sent to headmasters and others in Authority regarding the occurrence of infectious disease among scholars.

17 contacts other than school children, were kept off work for periods varying according to circumstances, as a precautionary measure. These include 5 laundry workers, 2 grocers' assistants, 8 bakers, 1 dairy worker, 1 butcher's assistant.

Table 7.

List of specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination during 1948 with results:—

Description of Specimen	Results		Totals
	Positive	Negative	
Swabs (Throat and Nose).....	11	101	112
Sputum	23	217	240
Urine	—	14	14
Fæces	1	19	20
Eye Smears	—	4	4
Blood (Culture)	—	2	2
Blood (Films)	—	2	2
	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 359	<hr/> 394

Pneumonia.—Notification to the Medical Officer of Health is compulsory. The same procedure is carried out with regard to visitation, etc., as in the case of other infectious diseases.

In 1948 there were 44 cases reported, of which 34 received hospital treatment. In 1947, 83 cases were notified, and 54 removed.

Scarlet Fever.—130 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. 112 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths. Comparative figures for 1947 were 60, 48, and no deaths.

Diphtheria.—37 cases of Diphtheria were reported in 1948, 37 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths. (It should be noted that only 3 cases were confirmed as Diphtheria).

Comparative figures for 1947 were 13, 13, and no deaths.

Infective Jaundice

12 cases of Infective Jaundice occurred in this area during the year.

Only 2 cases required treatment in hospital; bacteriological results were negative.

All the cases made a good recovery.

Influenza.—There was 1 death from influenza (a male) in 1948 compared with 1 in 1947.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1948 the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was continued. The usual publicity campaign was carried out with the help of cinema slides, posters, leaflets, etc., and intensive visiting of children in the 1-5 age group was undertaken by the Health Visitors to encourage attendance at the Clinic for immunisation. This forms a regular part of the Health Visitors' routine. As each child reaches the age of 8 months a note is sent to the parent offering immunisation free, and explaining the urgent need for the treatment to be carried out. A further note is sent for all immunised children to receive a reinforcing injection before going to school at five years.

A session for immunisation is held once a week.

The figures given below are in my opinion not quite accurate, because I am aware that the amount of immunising material supplied to General Practitioners in the Burgh is far in excess of the number of record cards sent in by them.

I am, therefore, convinced that my absolute figures are greater than those shown.

AGE GROUPS		
	Under 5	5-15
No. of Children immunised in 1948	336	6
Estimated Percentage of Children Protected	67	
No. of Children given 3rd (maintenance) injection	253	

AGE GROUPS				
	Under 5	5-15	15+	Total
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria in 1948	2	1	0	3*
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria among immunised	2	0	0	2
No. of Deaths from Diphtheria in 1948	0	0	0	0
No. of Deaths among immunised	0	0	0	0

* 37 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, from that figure 34 cases re-diagnosed (not Diphtheria) fall to be deducted, making this figure of 3 cases for the year.

VACCINATION

A session is held weekly. So far the response has not been satisfactory.

Here, too, it is likely that the figures would be increased if all records of vaccination were available from General Practitioners.

Particulars of Vaccination

	1st	2nd
Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day ...	32	5
Accelerated (Vaccinoid Reaction—5th-7th day ...	—	—
Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day ...	—	—
No Local Reaction ...	—	8

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1915 AND 1927

Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, and National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947

Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Rutherglen for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

- I. A separate list of (a) Midwives and (b) Midwives acting as Maternity Nurses (with their names in alphabetical order, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who have up to January 31st, 1949, given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practise in the area (if not already sent) is enclosed.
- II. The total number of midwives in I above who—
 - (a) possess a certificate of proficiency in the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Air Analgesia, one; and
 - (b) possess or have access to an apparatus for this purpose, nil.
- III. The total number of cases in which Nitrous Oxide or Air Analgesia has been administered by Midwives during the year, including cases attended by Midwives in Institutions,* nil.

IV. Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the Year

Item	Total births occurring in the area (i.e., before corrections for address of mother are made)	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme (i.e., up to and including 4th July, 1948)				Domiciliary cases under Section 23 (2) of the Act, 1947			Cases attended by Midwives in Institutions*	Cases not attended by Midwife or Doctor†
		Doctor in attendance at confinement	Doctor not in attendance at confinement	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged but not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Other domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked)			
1. Births (Live)	.. .. *	13	65	5	59	1	—	—	—	2 BBA
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Still-births (Dead born)	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Puerperal Sepsis—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Puerperal Pyrexia†—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Cases attended in Institutions and Homes in which there is no resident Medical Officer and where no Doctor is booked to attend. (Births in Hospitals in which there is a Medical Superintendent are regarded as medically attended and should not be included).
† Foundlings and births which take place before the arrival of the Doctor or Midwife. (Out-door maternity nurses' cases should not be included as these nurses should be working under the direction of the Medical Officers in charge of the Institution).
‡ Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Regulations of the Secretary of State for Scotland as any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

* This figure includes 18 cases attended privately by patient's own doctor.

† Includes 3 cases following abortion.

V. Cases of Emergency

The total number of Cases of Emergency in which medical practitioners have been called in under Section 22 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, during the year

- (a) up to and including 4th July, 1948, distinguishing the different classes of emergency;
 - (b) on or after 5th July, 1948.
- (a) and (b) nil.

VI. General Report on the Working of the Acts

Due inspection of the Midwives' work was carried out, and was satisfactory.

STATISTICS RELATING TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

I. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) **Ante-natal and post-natal clinics*** (whether provided at child welfare centres or at other premises).

	Ante-natal	Post-natal
(i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by Local Health Authority	1	1
(ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies ..	—	—
(iii) Total number of women who attended at the clinics during year ..	38	58

Cases are referred to specialist clinics at present.

(b) Child welfare clinics*

(i) Number of clinics at end of year provided by Local Health Authority	1
(ii) Number of clinics at end of year provided by voluntary bodies	—
(iii) Total number of children under 5 years of age who FIRST attended at the clinics during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:—	
(a) Under 1 year of age	277
(b) Over 1 year of age	112
(iv) Total number of attendances during the year made at the clinics by children who, at the end of the year, were:—	
(a) Under 1 year of age	3575
(b) Over 1 year of age	1113

* "Clinics" means clinic premises, not sessions.

(c) **Dental care:** It has not yet been possible to carry out the proposals for dental care.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
(i) Number inspected by dental officers			
(ii) Number found to require treatment			
(iii) Number accepting treatment			
(iv) Number actually treated by dental officers			

(d) Mother and baby homes.

Name and Address of Home or Hostel	Number of beds			Average length of stay		
	Ante- natal	Post- natal	Total Ante- and Post-natal	Cots	Ante- natal	Post- natal†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Provided by Local Authority						
(ii) Provided by voluntary organisations			NIL			
(iii) Total number of women admitted during the year to homes and hostels shown in (i) and (ii) (ignoring re-admissions after confinement)						
				NIL		
† Exclusive of lying-in period.						

(e) Day Nurseries.

	Name and address of nursery.	No. of places provided at end of year.		No. of places taken up at end of year.	Waiting lists at end of year.
		Aged 0-2.	Aged 2-5.		
(i) Provided by local health authority.	Rutherglen Children's Nursery, Chapel St., Rutherglen.	6	30	36	72
(ii) Provided by voluntary bodies.	NIL	—	—	—	—
(iii) Provided by firms of manufacturers.	NIL	—	—	—	—
(iv) Others.	NIL	—	—	—	—

(f) Residential nurseries and children's homes provided as part of authority's arrangements under Section 22 of the National Health Service (Scot.) Act, 1947.

Name and address of Nursery or Home	Whether long-stay or short-stay	Number of beds provided at the end of year		
		Aged 0-2.	Aged 2-5	Others
(i) Maintained by the Local Health Authority				
(ii) Maintained by voluntary organisation				
NIL				

(g) Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

Details of work done by the Local Health Authority during 1948.

	No. of applications received	Number of certificates			No. of children being cared for at end of year	No. of inspections made	No. of cases in which no inspection made
		issued	refused	cancelled			
1. Nursery premises*	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
2. Child-Minders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Still under consideration at end of year

2. Midwifery Service.

	Before 5/7/48	Remainder of year
(a) Total number of births (including still-births) occurring in the area during year—that is before correction for mother's residence	94	72
(b) Number of births in (a) classified to show type of case and whether doctor present at confinement:—		
(i) Cases dealt with under Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937:—		
(a) Doctor present at confinement	15	—
(b) Doctor not present	66	—
(ii) Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947:—		
(a) Doctor engaged and present at confinement ..	—	5
(b) Doctor engaged but not present at confinement ..	—	59
(c) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—	1
(iii) Other domiciliary cases:—		
(a) Doctor engaged	12	6
(b) Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	—	—
(c) Conducted by outdoor staff of institution	—	—
(d) Without doctor or midwife	1	1
(iv) Cases attended at institutions (including private maternity and nursing homes) in the area of the local health authority	No institutions in the area.	

NOTES:

- (1) The totals of (b) (i—iv) should equal (a).
 (2) Emergency cases under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, should not be included in the cases in which a doctor has been "engaged."

3. Visitation by Health Visitors during year.

	Number visited for first time, excluding cases visited during the previous year and cases known to have previously been visited in another area.	Total Visits
(a) Local Health Authority Services		
Expectant mothers†	90	273
Infants	381	2977
Children (1—5 years)‡	396	4282
Cases of Tuberculosis	83	798
Other cases (specify type):—		
Infectious diseases	676	676
Visits to old people, and others requiring nursing care and to applicants for Home Helps, and to Home Helps	58	72
(b) School Health Service:		
Follow-up Work	—	—
(c) Other Services:		
(i) Cases visited at request of general practitioner	} included in (a)	—
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation		

† These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

‡ The figure in the first column should show the number of children visited for the first time since reaching 1 year of age.

4. Home Nursing.

- (i) Number of cases attended by home nurses under arrangements made by the Local Health Authority under Section 25 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, between 5/7/48 and end of year .. ' .. 107
- (ii) Number of visits paid by nurses to these cases 3199

5. Domestic Help.

- (i) Number of Helps employed at end of year:—
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Whole-time | 3 |
| (b) Part-time | 2 |
| (c) Retaining fee basis | Nil |
- (ii) Number of cases taken during year 49
- (iii) Average period of assistance 2 weeks.

Maternal Mortality.

- (a) Number of Deaths, 1; (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis, nil.

CHILDREN'S NURSERY

The Nursery has accommodation for 36 children and the attendance is usually very good. There were only two cases of measles this year, but, unfortunately, there was an epidemic of Chicken-pox during May and June, when 21 children developed it.

The weather was very poor this year so the children were not often out of doors, with the exception of two weeks in July when they were outside practically all day.

Attendances:—

Average attendances	.....	.....	.....	30-36	Daily
Total Attendances	.....	.....	.....	7609	

Ages range from 10 months to 5 years. Fourteen children left to go to school during the year, most of them having been in the Nursery since they were a little over a year old.

Payments.—The sum of 5/- per week (or 6/-, where the child is in the Nursery on Saturday morning), must be paid, whether the child is absent at any time during the week or not, owing to the long waiting list for admission. Only when the child is off with some Infectious Disease for 3 weeks are the fees not taken.

Average Drawings—Between £9 and £10 (per week).

Vitamin Preparations.—Orange Juice and C.L. Oil are given daily and the children take it without any trouble.

Infectious Diseases.—The following cases of Infectious Diseases occurred in the Nursery during the year: — Measles, 2; Scarlet Fever, 2; Chicken-pox, 21.

From August until the end of the year there were no Infectious Diseases to report.

Measles.

- (a) Number of cases notified, 358; (b) number of deaths, nil;
- (c) number of cases removed to Hospital, nil.

Whooping Cough.

- (a) Number of cases, 56; (b) number of deaths, nil; (c) number of cases removed to hospital, 1.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

- 1 Case. Cured. No defect in vision.

Maternity Hospital.

Cases treated by Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow:—

(a) Pre-natal cases, number treated, 38.

(b) Statement of conditions found:—

High Blood Pressure	11
Obstetrical History	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Cardiac	3
Bronchitis	1
Pre-Eclampsia	11
Multiple Pregnancy	1
Anæmia	1
Malpresentation	1
Oedema	2
Pelvic Contraction	5
	<hr/>
	38

Statement of results of treatment:—

Live Births (5 Cæsarean Section)	38 (including 1 twin preg.)
Still Births	—
Abortion	1 (twin pregnancy)

Educational.

In co-operation with the Scottish Council for Health Education, a Health Meeting was held on a Sunday evening in one of the Cinemas, when three films on Health were shown. A medical speaker from the Council addressed the audience. Questions were invited and answered by the Doctor.

Displays of Posters and distribution of leaflets published by the Council are kept up. Occasional talks have been given to Women's Guilds, Girl Guides, etc., by a Health Visitor.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases occurring in the area of the Local Authority: — (a) Puerperal Fever, 4, and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0. (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—(a) Puerperal Fever, 4; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 0. (3) Total number of deaths, 0. (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery, 0.

Other Provisions.

Cases of pneumonia in infants when not removed to hospital are followed up in their own homes and nursing care given when required.

Premature Infants.

Every effort is made to have specialised treatment in Hospital. Special cots, hot water bottles, etc., are available for home care, and the Health Visitor attends daily to give advice and help in the care of the infant.

Illegitimate Infants.

These are regularly visited and supervised by the Health Visitor, and where the mother returns to work the child is admitted to the Nursery during the day.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate for the past 33 years, also the number of deaths under 1 year, and the total births registered during these years:—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Live Births Registered.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 live Births	Rate for each Five Years.
1915	70	644	109	100
1916	53	557	95	
1917	57	489	117	
1918	40	500	80	
1919	47	474	99	
1920	61	639	95	88.4
1921	50	557	84	
1922	53	513	103	
1923	28	470	66	
1924	44	481	94	
1925	44	493	89	84.6
1926	26	458	57	
1927	48	444	108	
1928	42	428	98	
1929	36	425	71	
1930	36	429	84	80.4
1931	34	450	76	
1932	26	391	66	
1933	39	357	84	
1934	37	404	92	
1935	25	371	67	62.8
1936	32	370	86	
1937	25	348	72	
1938	20	363	55	
1939	12	352	34	
1940	29	350	83	78.0
1941	33	269	89	
1942	31	394	79	
1943	26	411	63	
1944	31	406	76	
1945	24	350	69	56.2
1946	26	444	59	
1947	27	504	54	
1948	18	422	43	

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920

As at 1st January, 1948, there were 21 Blind Persons registered in the Burgh and during the year 2 new cases were added making a total of 23.

Classification as at 31st December, 1948.

Males 12 Females 11

Of this number, 4 males are employed in the Glasgow Royal Asylum for the Blind and 2 as Music Teachers. There are no females in employment.

LUNACY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Mental Deficiency

As at 1st Jan., 1948, there were 15 cases of Mental Deficiency on the Roll of the Burgh. During the year 5 new cases were added, making a total of 20, which are dealt with as follow:—

In Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Awaiting Admission to Institution	.....				1
Boarded-out in Private Houses	.....				10
					—
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
					—

Boarded-out Mental Defectives are visited quarterly by the Medical Officer of Health, and a member of the staff at different periods with a view to their medical and material needs being supplied.

Lunacy

As at 1st Jan., 1948, there were 77 cases of Lunacy on the Roll of the Burgh, and during the year 8 new cases were added to the list, 3 died, 2 recovered, and 2 left voluntarily, leaving a total of 71 who are being cared for in mental hospitals.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN

As at 1st Jan., 1948, there were 11 cases on the Roll of the Burgh as follows:—

In Institutions	.....	.....	.....	6
In Private Homes	.....	.....		5
				—
				11
				—

During the year 4 new cases were dealt with in private homes, and 4 cases went off Roll, leaving the total of 11.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help given me by Mr Park, Sanitary Inspector, and his staff, and also of acknowledging and recording the thorough manner in which Miss Lennox and the staff of Health Visitors carry out their duties.

I am grateful also to all other officials and staff to whom I am indebted for information received and help given when required.

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

